LEARY & Co.'s QUARTERLY
For September, 1556. This has will leave (new and original)
styles for Gentlemen's Dates Hars.
Leadure of Fashien, Astor House, Browleav.
Leadure of Fashien, Astor House, Browleav.

GENIN will introduce THIS DAY a new and original style of FELT HAY for Young Men.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway.
Opposite St. Paula Charch.

MEALIO, HATTER-SEPTEMBER STYLE, 1854 .-

THE ESPENSCHEID HAT. -The great popularity it has gained with the public this fall stamps this elegant fabras the se plus ultra of the season. Let those who wish to relies what as emphasizely proportioned flut con accomplish, conferring an air of high fashion, try one of Earkaschellt gelendli HATS. The attore is No. 18 Names 4:

CHILDREN'S HATS AT GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, Nover has so brilliant a daylay of Guildren's flars, suitable for Children of both sease, been offered in New York, as all now be tound at Genin's, No. 214 Broadway, opposite R. Paul's Church.

A MAGNIPICENT ARTICLE, —The fishionable crowd procures KNOX's latest production, his Fall Style of HAT, to be metchless in quality, beautiful in style, low us price and superior to all theirs manufacturered. Call and make a purchase, either at No. 533 Broadway, or No. 128 Fulson at.

TO BUYERS OF DRY GOODS.

Having decided to put our affairs in liquidation, we are de-ermined to close our large stock of STAFLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS within the ensuing sixty days.

We will make great sacrifices to induce purchases of us, as the belance of the stock at the conclusion of the time mentioned will be closed by Austron.

No. 12 Vessy and No. 6 Barclay-sts.

FINE FRENCH MERINOS AT 75 CENTS .- Just received, 10,000 yards Fine FrenchiMericos, at 12,26 and 3; also, Rish De Luices, Plaid Cashmerts, &c. E. H. Leangegarte, No. 347 Broudway. SILKS! SILKS! SILKS !- The subscriber will offer This Moraing, a large invoice of fish Plaid and Striped Silks, from 4/ to 2/ per yard; also, Black Silks very compe E. H. Leaderatte, No. 347 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS-CARPETS AT COST-PUR-

Also, on consignment, a very large assortment of chemp la-graiss at 3 per yard. Oil Clottes, Rucs, Marring, Mars, Ac., equally low.

No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White st.

No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White st.

G R E A T B A R G A I N S.

CARPETING 25 per cent. less than Spring Prices.
Elegant Velvet and Tabestry Carpeting from the recent large
Auction sales mow seeking for less than the cost of importation.
New styles Velvet, 10/10 14/1 per yard.
New styles Tapestry, 2/10 11/1 per yard.
New styles 3 plays, 6/10 10/1 per yard.
New styles 3 plays, 6/10 10/1 per yard.
New styles 3 plays, 6/10 10/1 per yard.
New styles apprine stagratus, 6/10 1/1 per yard.
Ingrain, 2/10 4/1 per yard.
Also a large stock of new patterns Ott. Clottes, and all other
goods periaining to the trade equally low.

Shith & Louisberray, No. 456 Broadway,
new Grandest, chosp side.

GOODS FROM AUCTION .- DINING and TEA SETS, MANTLE VASES, &c., &c.; Gonlets, CHAMPACKES and Wine Glasses; for eale at prices to soit the times. Dayle Collaborate, No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st. IRON BEDSTEADS and FURNITURE of every vari-

ety manufactured and for sale at No 9 Canal-at , by the Hobo-ken Iros Works and Foundry. Plain and ornamental ded-sicade from \$4:10 \$10 Hat Racks, Charr, &c. Also, Iron Easing and all kinds of Iron work for buildings.

There are various advantages to be derived in trading with fractor P. Fox, the Tailor, No. 321 Broadway. Instance No. 1: If you buy a Cost or any other garment from him, and you wile or some other dear freed does not his tecause it is too fine, too mod or too fasticoable, our destruct, or one of the employee wit immediately education another instance, or make another Cost to enit your wife's whim, gattan or fancy, otherwise your prachase money will be returned. G. P. Fox is too sky; he always keeps the ladies on his side.

MELODEONS-WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT .-The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of S D & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated MELODEONS place them far in advance of any other make in the class of instruents. They are tuned in the equal temperament, and are admirably adapted to the use of retail, which defy competition.

HORACE WATERS, Solo Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

Horace Waters, Sub Agent, No. 333 Frontway.

J. H. TROMPSON, from Paris, Phrenological
Hair Cutter, is to be found at No. 6 Waternest, three doors
from Bresdway. He is the only artist in New York who
thoroughly urderstands Cutting the Hair to soit the formation
of the head. Call and try hisebill.

RICH'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFE, WILD-RICH'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFE, WILLIAMS PATENT—The autoribes respectfully inform the problem that they are the only manufacturers of Wilden's Patent Salamanders Safe in this city. (Mr. Herring bying reassimed Wilder's patent to Mr. Wilder's patent to the constance of the not a dollar's worth of property has ever been concarned (in 12 years) in a Safe of their make. They are made in the most faithful manner, and secured with Jones World's Fair Lock, Ball's improved, with a key not larger than a two-shing patent in the wilder of the control of the control

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES. -The apheriber continues to mainfacture and sell his Gravi-Fire AND BURGLAR PROOF SAVE, at the old established de-where the largest and nost varied assument of Fire and glar Proof Safes Bank Vault Doors, changeshie Fowder P Bank and Safe Locks in the world are on hand and for sal-

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,—
Mesers STEARN'S MARVIN. Nos. 144 and 146 Water st., continue to make and sell "WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER
SAFE," and are the only persons authorized, with the exception
of the New-England States, to make and sell the same.

8. G. WILDER'S PATENT
PATENTS

B. G. WILDER'S PATENT
PATENTS

B. G. WILDER'S PATENTS

PIANO-FORTES-WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.

Toys of every variety, single and in boxes.

forkal.
Games, over five hundred varieties, pleasing and instructive.
Coffee, Dinner and Tea Sets, of wood, metal and China.
Wax Dolls, dressed and andressed, and every other kind of oll. Crying and Laughing Balton of all kinds. TOTTLE'S Emportum of Fancy Goods, Novelties and Toys,

FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semiweekly Auction Sale of Stocks and BoxDs Tats Day, at 12; o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange. For further particulars

NOTICE. -Our Stock of PALL and WINTER CLOTHING for City Trade is ready, and will be found to contain more new and desurable Corments for men and boy's west than have ever before been offered in this market. D. Devitis & Co., 256, 259 and 250 Breadway.

OPERA MUSIC. - The new rong "On, how delightful this pleasing hour"—" Come soave queed'ors di silentio"— composed expressiy for Sig. Mario by Donizetti and song with great appliance by Mario in the opers of "Lincresia Sorgia," inst published by Braky & Goxpox.

POSITIVE AUCTION SALE OF FORDRAM LOTS. POSITIVE AUCTION SALE OF FORDIAM LOTS.—We wish to call the attention of parties desirons of buying Building Sites to the sale of 100 beautiful LOTS to take place To Monacow (Friday) Oct. 6, as 12 o'clock on the ground by Alman I. Nicotasy Augustines. These desirable Lots we situated within from 5 to 8 montes' wash of the tharien Railroad Depot as Fordman, commanding an extensive view of the survounding country. There are 20 trains to and from the City of New York allly, and the commanding an extensive view of the survounding country. There are 20 trains to and from the City of New York allly, and the commanding an extensive view of the survounding country. There are 20 trains to and from the City of New York allly, and the commanding an extensive view of the survounding country. There exist a survounding the sale will be all of the property of the part of the part of the highest bidder. Persons desirous of attending the sale will be in time by taking the 12d clock train from the City Hail For free tickets and maps we refer to the suctioner, No. 4 Broad-84. he is time by taking the take the refer to the suctioneer, No. 1 Broad-si.

F. S. Should it storm on Friday, Oct. 5, the sale will take F. S. Should it storm on the Merchants' Exchange, New York.

TO OUR LADY PATRONS .- DRESS FURS .- En-TO OUR LADY FATRONS.—PARESS FURSA-concouraged by past perrorage in this department of Ladies' Contuning, we have manufactured (on our own premises) from
prime Skins, for this season's Retail Sales, a large assortment of
Ladies' Dress, Fars, comprising all the desirable patterns and
qualities known to the Trade, and will exhibit and offer them
for sale on Tursony, October 10. Relying upon the intrusive
merit of the articles offered, renders further commendation fulsome and unnecessary.

LEARY & CO., HATTERS,
Astor House, Browleys.

\$50 000 worth of fashionable WINTER CLOTH-iru, manufactured by one of the leading houses in Broadway, for sale at half price at E. EVENS'S CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 65 and 68 Fulnose.

The depot for the sale of this useful article is now open at No. 458 Broadway. Fathers, mothers, nurses, and all others interested in bubbes, are invited to call, examine and purchase. State rights for sale. GREAT AMERICAN EAGLE.

Great sacrifice of rich Carpets!!
Great sale of lugrain Carpets!!
Great Carpot Establishment, No. 99 Bowery.
BIRAM ANDERSON, sign Great American Eagle BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—Just received yard wide BLACK SILKS, Li wide do 6/, i do. 7/1 rich Brocades, Satin de Chines, de., equally chees.

E. H. Leaderater, No. 347 Broadway.

Mothers who have introduced PHALON'S PA-PHIAR LOTION into the nursery testify that it relieves all irritations of the cuticle to which infants are subject, and no lady who has ever used it will deny its beneficial effects upon a sundarkened or chapped skin. Philans, No. 517 Broadway Richolas) and No. 197 Broadway, corner of Deyet. For sale by druggiets and fancy dealers overywhere.

IT IS WET AND COLD!-Where must I go IT IS WET AND a ready made Or-roost and suit of in my mercy to buy a ready made Or-roost and suit of inter Cleahing! House of any friends have time and again commended me to give my orders at the leading establishment of the city. No. 321 Broadway—three, two notes as 1, 2, 1 accepted—Fox's—time P. Pox's. The fact is 1 asimire the motives like appearance of his some, buth unterior and express. O. P. P. evicently keeps every article the super measure.

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.-That mind and the state of t

RUPTURE. - MARSH'S PATENT, THE ONLY RAD-

TRUSSES.—BENJAMIN'S PREMIUM BRASS
SPRING TRUSS, No. 13 Beekman-t., is the only one that will
last until a radical cure is effected, as it never custs nor grows
weak from use; if necessary, it can be work a inferime it retains the work rupture perfectly easy without a back pal,
which does so much injury to the spine—battafaction warrant

Use MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR for a week, end your a treer will show you a remarkable change. Ever Bottle sold triumphs. It cleanes, insignment, renews in places the hair however harsh. Sold by Drugglets generally Scients per bottle. Depot No. 28 Bowery.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DVE .- This is the very brat and most excellent coloring floid for the hair yet discovered Itneverfails to give the mest ample satisfaction to have no ment. Note, wholesale and retail, and applied at the protector, Chity appared by Astor Homes HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S cele brated Harn Dye is by all acknowledged the heat in the world. Said wholesals and retail, or applied to nine preser-tooms, at W. A. Bartonthou's Hair Dye, Wig and Ornamen's Hair Pactory, No. 23 Breadway.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5.

Sobscribers to Tun Thrauna wishing their Post-Office ad-dress changed, should in all cases give help present Post-Office, and specify which cell ion, whether that y Semi-Weselly or Weekly; and club subscribers should give date of eithersteption. This would frequently prevent delay.

and County of New-York, TUE-DAY EVENING October 2, 1404.—The following preamble and resolutions, pre-sented by E. Driaviend Smith, Esq., were adopted without

Whereas, The Whig Convention lately convened at Syra cuse, representing every portion of the State, and fairly con-mitated, have presented candidates for important public trusts,

herefore; Ferolved, T. at although the City of New York has been dis Excelled, T. at although the City of New 1 are now each dis appointed in efforts (destine of that unity which can rightfully exject success) to obtain for any of its eminent citizens a nom-nation for the first in importance of the offices referred to, yet the Whigs of the City acquise on in the action of the Stat Con-vention, and pledge to the candidates reflected a sincere and of-

ficient support.

Esselved That Whig ascendancy is too essential to the public welfare. While principles too eadeared and Whig point to vital, to be sacrificed on the after of personal preference or of vital, to be sacrificed on the after of personal preference or of

MYRON H. CLARK, HENRY J RAYMOND, HENRY FITZHUGH and NORWOOD BOWNE; and that the Whige of the Country have a right to expect from the Whige of the City the same support for their favorite candidate as is demanded to us when our own chosen standard bearers prevail in the

Esselect. That the resolutions adopted by the Whig Convention, when taken in connection with the voice of our party hitherto expressed upon subjects not therein referred to, con-stitute a distinctive platform in which the protection of the American artissh and mechanic, the true relation of capital to labor, a wise prosecution of internal improvements, inter-zity and real in the execution of public trasts, the excreduces of constitutional compacts, the whosen of statement rather than the arts of demaggnes, the peace and prosperity of the people, the rights of the States and the honor of the nation are indicated and upheld.

Resolved, That whatever views may be entertained and

expressed by our candidates upon questions not necessarily involved in parties differences, we recognize them only as Wards-bearing aloft the old banner, inscribed: Law, Lin-ERTY and USION.

Ordered, That these resolutions be published in the papers of

this City and in The Albany Evening Journal and Register.
ZOPTIAR MILLS, Chairman.

JOHN H. WHITE. CHRISTIAN W. SCHAFFER. Secretaries.

There was no appearance of the Arctic, now in her fifteenth day from Liveryool, when our paper went to press at 34 o'clock this morning. Considerable anxiety is beginning to be felt on account of her non-arrival.

Our columns contain full particulars of the late torando in Texas, which, it will be seen. was attended with serious loss of life and property. Also of the state of the revolution in progress in Northern Mexico.

# ELECTIONS TO CONGRESS.

The Whig State Convention lately assembled

at Syracuse unanimously

\*\*Erselved, That against the principles involved in
the Nebraska bill, in their application either to terri
tary new belonging to the Union or hereafter to be
acquired, the Whits of New-York will struggle with equal resolution and confidence—resolution that they shall not, and confidence that they cannot, receive the sanction of the American people; and in this straig gle we invoke the coperation, on terms of equality and traterate, of all sincere and carnest champions of Free Labor and Free Soil.

These who now pretend or seek to find in the indorsement of the Saratogs Platform by the Whig candidates an excuse for opposing or dirking those candidates witfully ignore this resolve. They could not afford to look it in the face. It completely demolishes all their pretexts and excuses. If you want to bolt, gentlemen, do bolt! but do it openly, manfully. Do n't affect to support the State Ticket yet keep "kuifing" it continually. This is a perfectly free country, in which a man who don't like the company he meets in one ark may change to another; and if he finds none to suit him he may get up a boat of his own. And we do most earnestly urge the Whig grumblers who don't like the Syracuse Ticket, or can't stand its Auburn indorsements. to get together and make out a ticket that they can support. Why not, gentlemen ! You say you are Anti Douglas, yet you are rendering all possible aid and comfort to the Nebraskaites. You are daily doing your best to weaken the aggregate show of strength against the Nebraska Iniquity in our Popular Vote. But nominate your own candidate, on your own platform, and then your vote. large or small, will count against Douglas, Pierce & Co. in the general result though it wou't heip the Whig candidates. Sheathe your stilettoes, then, and let us have a fair, free fight! Take the advice of one who has bolted occasionally, and means to bolt oftener benceforth, when things don't go to his liking, and make a belt! It will help to purify the atmosphere and do a world of

But as to Members of Congress: we don't pretend to decide for others who are and who are not true men; but we reurge the reflection of honest and carnest Anti-Nebraska men to Congress regardless of party. Don't send a man back merely because he yielded to a local pressure and gave a lifeless, formal, balf and-balf vote against Douglas & Co.; but if your Member is decidedly. determinedly opposed to that game of Slavery Extension cloaked by the "Non Intervention" swindle, and means to fight out the fight to the end, you can hardly do better than by sending him back. An old Member's experience is worth much: his influence, if he has behave! decently, is more than a green one's well can be. The next House is to be Anti Nebraska: let us make it effectively so! We want men who know just

how and where to move amendments to bills that must pass which shall have the effect of restoring the principle of Slavery Restriction by Congress which the Nepraska bill has prostrated. No matter how goes the battle in Kansas, this principle is of vast and enduring consequence. Its effective support requires at once zeal and knowledge; and we shall want experience as well as ability in the next House. Don't be humbagged by hollow professions; but if you have a true man in the present House, reelect him. It is easy to recolve with the Whig Convention as quoted above: but let us see your liberality made practical, your faith proved by works. If you mean what the Convention resolved above, vote so as to show it

#### COAL

. Being anxious to obtain accurate informstion in regard to the important question of the supply of fuel, we have made very minute inquiries of various persons engaged in the trade, and the result has been to bring to light many things connected with its bistory that can scarcely, as we think fail to be interesting to our readers. Of the letters we have received one has aiready been laid before the public in full-while the facts communicated by the others are conlensed in the fellowing exposition.

Thirty years since coal was scarcely at all consumed among us for any purpose whatsoever. Our people were almost wholly dependent upon supplies of wood that varied greatly from season to season, and the price of which fluctuated at different periods of the year from five to ten dollars, and in winters of long duration was some times even as high as fifteen or more dollars a cord. At that time both the Lenigh and Schuylkill Canals had been completed, but the coal with which they had to supply the market was too good to come rapidly late use. It was thought almost impossible that it could be made to burn at all, and some very curious stories are told in relation to the early efforts to bring it into use. The first person who brought a load to it to Pulladelphia hawked it for days about the streets, finding cobody willing to try the experiment of burning his "black stones:" and he finally, as we have heard, shot down the contents of his wagon on a vacant lot. and made his escape from the city. Everbody that desired to horn coal preferred that of which a large portion consisted of inflammable matter. and which gave much flame, although but little heat. The market, so far as it existed, was suppued with English coal, the price of which was we are told, rarely as low as tendollars, and often much bigher-and was probably dearer at ten collars than antaracite would be at fifteen.

The whole quantity of domestic coal sent to market in 1824-when the Lenigh Canal had been five years in operation, and the Schuylkill Canal three-was only 11,000 tuns, and the total consumption of all kinds throughout the Atlantic States was less than 50,000 tuns. By 1830 the domestic trade had grown to 174.-

616 tune, and as the defliculty of burning anthracite was gradually being removed while its superiority was becoming more fully demonstrated, there seemed at length, after ten years of trial and of loss to all concerned, some prospect of their being remunerated for their large expenditures. By lead it had risen to half a million, and it continued to rise until, in 1837, it had reacked \$51,000 tuns. From that time forward however, it selt the effect of the compromise tariff that had been dictated by South Carolina to the Union. That measure, as our reaters will recollect, came very gradually into operation. At first, its reductions were small and were unjelt, but with each successive year they increased, and it became more and more obvious that the day for the ruin of domestic insunfac tures was fast approaching, and that those concerned in them would profit more by contracting than by extending their operations. As a necessary consequence of this, furnaces and mills ceased to be built, and the demand for coal ceased to increase. In eight years from the passage of the tariff of 1828 it had grown from one hundred to nearly nine bundred thousand tuns, but in 1848 it fell off to 750,000, and the average quantity sent to market in the four years following 1837 was less than it had been in 1837 itself. The effect of this was reincus to all engaged in the trade, and of our readers who recollect the statement we recently made of the time required to prepare for an increase in the supply. For eight years it had been required to prepare each year for a large increase in the following one, but soon there came not only no increase, but an absolute decrease of demand, though all the preparation had

been made for an opposite state of things. The quantity seat to marketin 1841 was 950,000 tuns. In the following year the trade was toward the close of the year, somewhat stimulated by the opening of the Reading Railroad and it reached 1, 100,000 tuns, giving an average for the two years of about a million-or little more than it had been ave years before. Small as was this quantity, it was still so far in advance of the demand that the seiling price of Schuylkill Coal in Philadelphia, delivered on shipboard, had gradually declined to \$3.50, and considerable quantities were, as one of our correspondents informs us, sold as low as \$3 per tun of 2.240 pourde.

The amount of capital that had, at this time, been invested in the various improvements in, and leading to the coal region, leaving altogether out of riese any value in the coal land uself, was estin sted, as we learn from one of our informants, at sixty millions of dollars-a large sum, certainly, but yet, as it would seem, not in excess of the truth. In proof that it was not, we have been furnished with a statement of the facts upon which the estimate was based and it presents so striking a view of the energy that has been exhibited in reference to this important branch of trace that we give it in full, persuaded that it cannot be otherwise than acceptable to our readers. The r ade and canals to and in the coal re-

gion then in operation were as follows: 1. Lebigh Canal and railroad from Mauch Chunk to the coal 2 Lehigh Company's road to the coal mines of the Susque-3. Beaver Meadow Company's railroad, about 25 miles in

Pennsylvania State Canal, on the Delaware.

4. Pennsylvania Star Canal, 195 miles.
5. Schwitzild Canal, 195 miles.
6. Rending Raintoud, and branch to Richmond, with coal depois and who was at that place.
7. Lintle Schwylatin Raintoud.
8. Noure pan Creek. West Branch, Mill Creek. Schwylkill Valley, and cunnerous other lateral roads, making a total longth of not less than 195 miles.
9. Surtury and Shanckin Road, 15 miles.
10. Pennsylvanja Stare Canal. North Branch of the Sasqueburg.

name.

1) Delaware and Hudson Canal and railroad.

12 Underground railroads supposed not less than 100 miles. In addition to these finished works, there were others that had been commenced with a view to the extension of the coal trade, but had been cut short by the almost entire ruin that had been brought upon it by the working of the British free trade tariff of 1833. Among these our informant particularizes the road intended to connect the Mahonov or middle coal field with the Reading Road, upon which several hundred thousand dellars had been expended, and the Catawissa Road that had already cost from one to two millions of dollars.

Within the coal region there had been expended a vast amount of money for the opening of mines, the making of roads other than railroads, the building of houses and towns, the erection of steam-engines, and other purposes; and without the region the amount invested in canal-boats and borses for the transportation of nearly a million of tuns-the first coal transported on the Reading Railroad having passed at the close of 1311-was very large. The average quantity that could, in the then state of canal navigation, be sent to market in a season by a boat, with its single borse, did not exceed seven hundred tuns, and as the average cost of a boat and its equipments was about \$700, it follows that the capital canployed in this manner alone must have been one dollar for every tun transported, or, in the whole, about a million of dollars. Seeing these facts, our readers can scarcely, we

think, besitate to agree with us in the belief that the amount of capital that had then been applied to the work of preparation for supplying the market with coal was not much over-estimated at sixty millions of dollars, and we may now look to its product. The quantity sent to market in the iast year of the British free trade experiment that was closed by the passage of the act of 1842, was a million of tuns, and were we even to take three dollars and a half as the average price, it would give but three and a half millions of dotlars as the total produce of a year's labor; and if the whole had been divided among those who had furnished means for the work, it would have given them less than six per cent. The netual cost of a tun of coal, however, at that time, paying any reasonable wages to the people engaged in mitting it, and any fair compensation for the labor of tranportation, could not have been less than three dollars, or nearly the price at which it sold, leaving nothing for the owner of the land, nothing for the wear and tear of machinery, nothing for the use of railroads and capals, and nothing for the commission merchapts. If all of them had remained unpaid, the capitalist might have gotten something less than legal interest. As it was, the laborer had half wages and he and his family suffered -the land owner obtained but little rentthe canal boat earned balf wages for its owner-and thus was left a trifle for the owners of canals, railroads, and other permanent improvements; but even they could not, as we are assured, and as we have many reasons to believe, have had six per cent. interest, had they divided among themselves the whole receipts from the trade, without deduction for the coal in the land, for the labor of mining it, for its carriage to the canals, for the services of the operators, for the transportation to the City, for the commission of the coal merchant, for the hire of the wharves at which it was loaded, or for the labor of putting it in the vessel by which was to be

The natural consequence of this, as our informent states, and as our readers may naturally imagine to have been the case, was that the whole of the great coal region was one vast scene of desolation. Mines were everywhere abandened, and machinery everywhere going to rain. Houses were tenantless. Rails were being worn out, and roads were becoming impassable for want of means to repair them. Canal boats were being used up, and none were being built. Everybody was desirous to scratch out of the existing capital the means of existence, but nobody was willing to invest a dollar for any purpose of improvement. Landholders obtained little or pothing for their property, and those in debt were everywhere in the hauds of the sheriff. Operators were everywhere ruiped, and canal and railroad stockholders, their wives, and their children, found themselves deprived of dividends. It was, however, as is always the case with the periods of British free trade, a time of harvest for the middle men-dealers in soal. They could do a large business on a small capital, and the coal operators were so distressed that they were willing to accept money on any terms. Already raised, they felt that any further loss must fall

on their creditors and not on themselves. Such was the picture presented by this most important trade-the one, of all others, most beccesary to the country as furnishing power-at the close of our first experiment of a horizontal tariff, constructed solely with a view to revenue. and intended to carry into full effect the idea of British free trade; and our readers may be disposed to pause now for a moment to look at it. Doing so they will see that at the close of twenty years of most assiduous labor the consumption of coal had risen from almost nothing to a million of tuns-that the community had thus been enabled to substitute the best and most powerful fuel in the world for the very inferior sood they had been accustomed to consumethat they were paying but little more than three dollars for more heat than they had previously obtained for ten or twenty-that with this heat they had obtained power, and had been enabled to apply steam to an infinite variety of manufacturing purposes, and that thus they had profited to an extent scarcely to be calculatedwhile to the enterprising and energetic men to whom they had been indebted for all these good things, they had allowed nothing but a copious and abundant harvest of ruin.

# COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Some time since the trustees of Columbia College, after a prolonged and excited canvass, preferred one gentleman to the office of Professor of Chemistry over another universally admitted to be superiorly qualified for the place and to possees every requisite of character. This was done notoriously on the ground that Dr. Gibbs, the rejected candidate, was a Unitarian in religion. This was the sole reason urged against him, while there was no doubt that all the trustees would have voted to give him the office, but for the single sectarian difference. We say this was notorious; at the time no secret was made of it, and none of the gentlemen concerned, so far as we are aware, thought of denying it. Indeed we happen to know, and can prove, that the late Bishop Wainwright stated positively that he voted against Dr. Gibba, simply because he was a Unitarian, while otherwise he should cheerfully have voted for him. Other trustees no doubt made similar avowals, though we know no means of proving the fact with respect to any but the late

Legislature, and the Schate appointed a Committee to inquire into it. The juvestigations of this Committee have new for some days occupied a portion of our columns, but the question has not fairly been opened until the last two days. Those of our renders who have followed our reports must, we think, be struck by the great delicacy and sensitiveness of most of the trustees. They shrink from any overhauling of their act. much like a wimess who declines to testify because it might criminate himself; and generally it must be confessed that the Committee gain but little light as to the point in question.

Two considerations seem to be urged for the reticence of the trustees. One is that the election having been by ballot, it is not within the province of the Legislature to penetrate the secresy of the transaction, and consequently no trustee can be required to state how or why he voted. The other consideration, presented by Mr. Betts, is to the effect that he voted against nobody; all he did was to vote for one of the candidates, but this was not to vote against either or all of the others. Of course he cannot be interrogated why he voted against A or B. when he simply gave his ballot for C, without saying anything at all about the others. On such quibbling as this Mr. Betts seeks to preserve his conduct from that trial and condemation by the Legislature which it has already received at the hands of the press and the public.

The argument from the prorogative of the rattees and the secrecy of the ballot is fortified by the opinion of two distinguished lawyers, and is plausible, but we apprehend that it is not much sounder than the position of Mr. Betts. The question relates not to the action of the trustees as individuals or as citizens, but as trustees in regard to a point concerning which the charter makes a special provision. They are not interregated in their personal, but in their corporate capacity, and that not generally, but as to whether a particular law has or has not been broken. Under such circumstances the pretense that the ballot must be hedged around with impenetrable secrecy is untenable, especially against the tribunal now engaged in the investigation. These gentlemen hold an important public trust, in whose correct and lawful administration the People have a paramount concern, and they have no right to dodge behind fictitions technicalities and formalities when the People are to examine into their stewardship. Besides, it does not speak well for the moral courage of the trustees that most of them should he itate to avow to the Legislature their motives for such an act, especially as those morives were of so solemn and imperative a character as should govern a religious act. If they merely obeyed the awful dictates of conscience, why should they scruple to say so or to give the reasons for their course? It looks much as if in rejecting a teacher of Chemistry on theological grounds, some of them did not altogether enjoy the approval of either their own reason or conscience, or else they would not now seek so strenuously to prevent the investigation from having a useful result.

## THE "SOFT" REVIVAL.

Within the last few days, our Softs have obtained a large infusion of (Dutch) courage. All the Whig rumsellers who bolt Clark are going not for Bronson but for Seymour, and the Softs are really confident they will be able to "nip" Brensen between Temperance on one side and Liquor on the other, like a ship between two converging icebergs. They think they can even send him out of this city ahead of Bronson by the aid of Lager Beer and other potables. We can't see how this is to be done; but they are hard at work for it with equal resolution and confidence; and they have the Custom House and the cash to back them. One Whig distiller is said to have subscribed \$2,000 to the Seymour fund; several Whige interested in the Liquor Trade have consented to take part in the Seymour Ratification meeting at Tammany Hall this evening. We assure our country friends that, according to the best advices to be obtained in this city, Seymour will not be withdrawn, but will go down with his flag flying. His backers will have more money to invest in votes than those of both his rivals, and they will make a better polithan we have till this week supposed possible. Such, at least, is the prospect to day.

Some of the southern papers argue that Slavery is better than Freedom, because they say there are more paupers and insage in the Free States than in the Slave. On this 'ground a native village in Africa or among the Apaches, must be the most perfeet thing in the world, for there neither paupers or crazy folks exist. According to the reasoning of these journals, a tribe of South Sea cannibals offers a better state of society than can be found in South Carolina or Mississippi.

The Louisville Weekly Journal of Sept. 27, has the following advertisement :

TAKEN UP—A negro Man, in the State of Taken UP—A negro Man, in the State of Indiana, shout 30 miles below Louisville, Ky., about the 5th of August 1set, and lodged in jail at Hardinsburg, will weigh about 170 lbs. He is about 36 even justices high according to the copper color, has a car on his right leg that has the appearance of a burn, and can read print folerably well. When taken up, bad nothing on but a check shirt and dark colored pants. For further information, address CHAS HAMBLETON,

Taken up in the State of Indiana, a Man, and lodged in jail

Taken up, why

For crime ! Not alleged. For vagrancy? Not hinted at. For poverty, perhaps ! "But blessed are the

poor." says the old Book, and here, in the year A. D. 1854, we have this evidence of the practical working of that doctrine-ripened by age and purified by Democratic institutions. This imprisoned wretch can "read print tole-

rably well." In that particular, he is much in advance of 80,000 white inhabitants of Virginia the "impersonation of the high-born aristoerat;" and perhaps his literature was the main cause of his arrest. Who can say what may not be done under democracy of the Douglas cut!

But we may ask, by whom was "the negro man taken-up." Was it the majestic authorities of the State, or was it some magnifico of a kidnspper acting on his own account? This part of the business is as mysterious as sybilline leaves. That it should be recorded in an American journal, that a Man was taken up without even technical cause, turned in the twinkling of an eye from a Man before the laws to a beast before the laws! When will the next Kossuth come to this coun-

try for material aid to the cause of liberty ! If the owner of the above piece of property be

among our readers, he will thank us for telling him of the chattel's whereabout-supposing the des-It being contrary to the charter of the College | cription is a clue. "Said negro man," however

thus to apply a sectarian test in the election of is so in love with the patriarchal institution, that Professors the matter was brought before the he holds his peace and gives not his name. Perhaps after all be is not a slave, but a kilnapped freeman. Is there no lograham to rescue such a Koezta!

\*, \* Our country friends now in attendance on the State Falt are invited to visit The Turners office and stunes the opera-tion of our great Press. This afternoon, between the hours of I and 6, will be the most convenient period, but they are well-come at all hours, and will find our press running with brief intermissions, at any time between 2 A. M. and 10 P. M.

### THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1854. Minister Marling accompanies Mr. Waeeler in the

Mr. Lecompte of Maryland, the new Chief Justice of Kansas, carries out two or three old family slaves. Col. Phillips of Alabama, considered by many the the ablest Democratic member of the House, is spoken of for Secretary of the Navy, should Dobn go into the Senate.

Mr. Cushing has written Gov. Marcy a long letter designed to show that Reciprocity cannot go into effeet in Canada till all the Provinces legislate on the subject.

#### CAPT. HOLLINS GOING TO SAN JUAN. Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1854. The Star says the President has determined to

send the U. S. steamer Princeton to San Juan under the command of Capt. Hollins, and transfer Capt. Engle to the command of the New-York rendezvous-Engle to the command of the New-York rendezvous. The Secretary of the Navy has based co-unissions to 67 midshipmen for admission into the Naval Academy at Anaspolis. Among them are the following: West Van Santvoord, Richerdson Mullet Beatty, P. Smith, Allen V. Keil, Alfen W. Belkarp, John F. Wright, John Adams Howell, C. M. Schosmaker, Charles O. Judson Robert H. Yales, Arthur McKinstry, George F. Merriam from New-York; Thomas Ewing, H. M. Blue, James L. Starborough, James Ress, Jr., New-Jersey; George B. Wuite, Norman H. Parquhar, Edmand Taylor, Richmond L. Jones, Henry Broderick, James M. Watsworth, Henry F. Young, Pennsylvania.

#### NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

STRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1854. The " Softs" of the XXtId Congressional District nominated to-day L. Bahcock of Oswego, for the full term, and T. S. Fairchild of Madison, for the

THE NORTHRUP KIDNAPPERS.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1854.

At the Court yesterday at Bailston Spa, the Northrup kidnappers, Mertill and Russell, had their trial put off on account of the absence of material witnesses, until next February. An endeavor has been made to get "Sol" out of the way, and make some strangement for a compromise. It, however, failed to succeed. His friends say they want the book-keeper of the slave pen in Washington to give his testimony, and say where "Sol" was first found in slavery. The Commissioner, in consequence, has issued an order for his testimony to be taken.

EPISCOPAL BOARD OF MISSIONS. HARTYOND, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1854.

At the meeting of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church this morning, the Communion was administered, after which a long discussion was had upon fixing a place for the next meeting, and the desirableness of rendering the meetings more devotional and religious in their character. The matter was finally referred to a committee.

al and religious in their character. The matter was
finally referred to a committee.

Resolutions were then passed approving of the
Mission to the Chinese in California, and asking for
mere liberal contributions to the Domestic Board.

In the afternoon a resolution was adopted recommereding an increase of the salaries of Missionaries
at the West, and approving the action of the Foreign
Committee.

WHIG CONVENTION IN WORCESTER, MASS. WHIG CONVENTION IN WORCESTER, MASS.
Worcester, Wednesday, Oct 4, 1834.
At the Whig County Convention held in Brinley
Hall in this city to-day, the following gentlemen were
nominated for State Senators: Henry 8. Washbarn
of Worcester, Agron Mayhew of Milford, Ephraun
Mardock of Winchendon, Wm. Parkharst of Peter-

tiom.
The IXth District Whig Convention, subsequently held nominated Mr. Wa hours for Congressleaving a vacancy in the Senatorial nominees.

CONVICTION FOR MURDER-WEATHER &C

\*\*Bostos, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1854.

At the recent term of the Supreme Court in Woodstock County, James Matthews was convicted of the murder of Samuel James, whom he killed in April last. They were both lumbermen. Matthews shot James for turning a girl out of his camp.

A rain storm commenced last night here, and still continues. ontinues.

The seven persons who were arrested in Canada.

The seven persons who were arrested in Canada.

The seven persons who were arrested in Canada some weeks since for counterfeiting bank bills, &c., are to be tried on the 13th inst. Among them are True C. Young, who has been under arrest in Boston for counterfeiting, a man named Bonny, also a man of 60 years of age named Heard, quite wealthy, whose daughters signed the bills. The names of the others are Bowers, Gleason, Wilson and Dunn.

The bark Manto from Buenos Ayres July 27, artified heart Manto from B

rived here to-day, reports on the 28th Sopt, in lat 38 28, Ion. 68 10, spoke ship Helior of Kennebunk, 24 days from Kew-York for Liverpool, had jost three seamen and the cook from yellow fever, but all were then well.

LARGE ROBBERY. LARGE ROBBERY.

PRILADELPHIA, Wednosday, Oct. 4, 1854.

H. Ristenbatt, of Lebanon, (Pa.,) robbed the 6 o'clock train from Baltimore yeaterlay of \$4,500, chiefly of \$100 bills on the Banks of Lebanon, Laucaster, Reading and Harrisburg.

Henry Massey, the fugitive slave claimed by Henry Bright of Kent County, Maryland, was to-day remended to the custody of his master by the U. S. Commissioner.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR. BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1854.
At the Agricultural Fair to day in this city there was an immense attendance. The streets are througed with strangers who have come to viait it.

ELECTION OF A MAYOR.

LA SALLE, Ill., Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1854.

F. B. Blackstone is elected Mayor by a majority

# PERSONAL.

-Mr. H. J. Sickels of Albion addresses a long letter The Filmira Daily Advertiser, in reply to the charges that have been preferred against him. Though we think he might have told his story in fewer words, it is quite evident, if he speaks the truth, and we have no reason to question his word, that he has been grossly misrepresented. It seems that his brother, provious to his decease, expressed to him a desire that a small sum (\$500) be appropriated from his estate for the benefit of an aged, infirm and needy father and an invalid and helpless sister, which desire Mr. Sickels has been endavoring to comply with. To this disposition of the fonds of the estate
the widow and friends are probably opposed; and hence the
attack on Mr. Sickels. But the case having got into Court, attack on Mt. Sicreta. But the case naving got into court, all the facts, we pressure, will be developed. Mr. Sickels has hitherto maintained a good character. The worst thing we ever heard about him was that he held the office of Postmaster under President Pierce, but, as he was removed as soon as it was discovered that he was tinctured with Anti-Nebraskaism the offense should not be considered a very grave one

made in the name of the Rev. Mr. Culbertson of Zapesville, O.; is James and not Alexander.

—The statement circulating in many of the country

papers, that Bayard Taylor has contracted with Mr. E. T. Nichols of Cleveland, to deliver two hundred lectures, is in

DEPARTURE OF THE PROVIDENCE INVANTRY .-The Providence Light Infantry left for home yesterday afternoon by the Stonington Route. After dinner the visiting Company were met at the Irving House by the Light Guard, and escerted thence to the Park, where they formed in line and were reviewed by the Mayor and members of the Common Council. The two Companies then broke into column and marched through the Park, honoring the Mayor with the marching salute. About 41 o'clock the strangers were escorted to the Stonington and after parting with their friends, the Light Guard took their departure home, highly pleased with their visit to the Metropolitan City.